Finalisation of National Livestock Policy

626. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM:
DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Livestock Policy has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, when it will be finalised and announced and what are the causes of delay; and

(d) the projected beneficial effects of this policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Situation analysis reports are being studied and an approach paper is expected to be ready by early 1996.

(d) The policy would help in evolving strategies for systematic and sustainable development of the sector.

UNICEF Report on Prostitution in India

627. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 5 lakhs young girls below the age of 18 are involved in prostitution in India as per UNICEF Report, 1995; and

(b) the measures taken for their upliftment and steps taken to educate their children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (SMT. BASAVA RAJESWARI): (a) As per the UNICEF Reoprt 'Progress of Nations—1995' the estimate of the number of children under 18 years involved in prostitution in India is 3 to 4 lakhs. However, this is only an estimation and there are no reliable statistics available about the number of child prostitutes in India.

(b) The Government of India has set up a Central Advisory Committee to frame recommendations/plan of action for both legal and non-legal apporaches for the rescue and rehabilitation of child prostitutes. The recommendation of the Committee have been sent to the concerned Central Ministries/Departments and to the State Governments for taking appropriate action. Many of the State Governments have set up State Advisory Committee within their jurisdiction for suggesting measures for the care, protection, treatment and rehabilitation of the young victims rescued from brothal houses.

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 supplemented by the Indian Penal Code prohibits trafficking in human beings including children. Higher Penalities punishments have been prescribed in cases relating to the prostitution of a child or a minor, under the Act.

The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 provides for the care, protection, treatment and rehabilitation of neglected or deligquent juveniles including girls.

The enforcement of the Acts is the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government have issued instructions from time to time to all States/Union Territories for strict implementation of the Act. Meetings with DGPs of all the States have been held in this regard. Notifications appointing special Police Officers and constituting local non-official advisory bodies under Section 13 of the ITPA Act, 1956 have been issued by some States. The Central Government has been requesting the States/Union Territories from time to time to issue such notifications wherever they have not done so.

The Government has an extensive network of Short Stay Homes set up under the Juvenile Justice Act for protection and rehabilitation of the victims. The services of qualified doctors, psychiatrists are available in the Short Stay Homes. These services are available on part time basis in the Homes under Juvenile Justice Act.

Poverty is one of the main causes for child prostitution. Scheme for training, employment and income generation like IRDP, JRY, STEP, NORAD, SEP, RMK, TRYSEM and DWACRA are implemented in high supply areas of prostitution. These help to raise the economic status of women and families.

Social and religious customs like Devadasi system among certain communities also contribute to child prostitution. The concerned State Governments have enacted laws to eliminate this degrading practice.

A National Plan of Action for the SAARC Decade (1991-2000 AD) for the Girl Child focussing on survival, protection and development of the girl child has been formulated. A special set of interventions for adolescent girls has been institutionalised through the ICDS infrastructure. Programmes of Awareness Generation and advocacy are beign implemented to project positive images of the girl child so as to bring about changes in societal attitudes towards them.

Children of prostitutes need special care to prevent them from being exploited and inducted into prostitution. Removal of such children under the Juvenile Justice Act and their care, protection, treatment and rehabilitation are the steps taken by Government in this regard. Taking up ICDS projects, setting up of counselling-cum-creche centres, setting up centres to provide education, health, nutrition in red light areas are some interventions by Government and NGOs to care, protect and educate children of prostitutes.

चित्रकूट ग्रामोद्योग विश्वविद्यालय के कुलाधिपति द्वारा त्यागपत्र

628. **श्री विष्णुकान्त शास्त्री** : क्या **मानव संसाधन विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चित्रकूट ग्रामोद्योग विश्वविद्यालय में गत चार माह से प्राध्यापकों और कर्मचारियों को वेतन का भुगतान न किये जा सकने के कारण विश्वविद्यालय के कुलाधिपति ने त्याग पत्र दे दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग इस संबंध में कोई कदम उठा रहे हैं?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय (शिक्षा विभाग और संस्कृति विभाग) में उप मंत्री (कुमारी शैलजा) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार श्री नानाजी देशमुख ने चित्रकूट ग्रामोद्योग विश्वविद्यालय के कुलाधिपति के कार्यालय से बिना कोई कारण बताये त्यागपत्र दे दिया था। इसमें आगे बताया गया है कि अब मध्य प्रदेश के राज्यपाल विश्वविद्यालय के कुलाधिपति हैं।

चूंकि विश्वविद्यालय राज्य विधान मंडल के अंतर्गत राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किया गया है, अतः विश्वविद्यालय के अनुरक्षण व्यय के लिए निधियों के प्रावधान का उत्तरदायित्व पूर्णतया मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का है।

Constitution of Bhanu Pratap Committee to fix remunerative prices of agriculture produce

629. SHRI GUNDAPPA KORWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which Bhanu Pratap Committee was constituted by Government with a view to fix remunerative prices for the farmers in different sectors;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details of the main recommendations made by the Committee;